





### To-day's Advertisements.

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
DURING my absence from the Colony Mr. A. S. GARFILL has been appointed Acting Secretary.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1899. [564a]

#### NOTICE.

THE Power of Attorney given to the Under-Signed on the 22nd July, 1896, by Messrs. DINSHAW & CO. has been handed over to Mr. DINSHAW NOWROJI and the interest and responsibility of the Undersigned as Manager of the Firms of TAINSHAW and TAKOW ceases from this date.  
DINSHAW DABIBHAI OLLIA,  
Tainanfo, 23rd March, 1899. [565a]

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will carry on the business from this date as General Merchants and Commission Agents in SOUTH FORMOSA under the Name and Style of DINSHAW, D. OLLIA & CO.  
DINSHAW DABIBHAI OLLIA,  
Tainanfo, 23rd March, 1899. [566a]

### THE MUTUAL STORES.

Have just received another Consignment of  
**LEIPTONS FAMOUS GOODS**  
INCLUDING  
HAMS,  
COCOA, BISCUITS,  
TEA, COFFEE, JAM, BACON, ETC., ETC.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1899. [1389]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"HAILONG,"  
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAURIE & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1899. [567a]

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR TAKOW AND TAINANFOO.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"ICHANG,"  
Captain Derby, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 1st May.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1899. [568a]

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"KUTSANG,"  
Captain Bradley, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, at 1 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1899. [569a]

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"SARVEDON,"  
Captain Grier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th May.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1899. [570a]

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"GRESTER,"  
Captain Pollard, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th May.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1899. [571a]

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"KUTSANG,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.  
Cargo belonging to the discharge or remaining on board after 12 noon, the 27th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.  
No fire insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1899. [572a]

### To-day's Advertisements.

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**  
No. 233.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on  
TUESDAY,  
the 2nd day of May, 1899, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.  
By Command,  
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 15th April, 1899. [569a]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May, 1899, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

#### PARTICULARS OF LOTS.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurement.	Content in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	Lot 1528, Hun Chai.	120 120 200 200 200 200	120 000	125 000	25 000
2.	Lot 1529, Do.	120 120 200 200 200 200	120 000	125 000	25 000

### Intimation.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.**  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

### WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

#### PORTS

(For Invalids and General Use.)  
B.—VINTAGE, superior quality, Red Capsule ..... \$14.40  
C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE, superior quality. Black Seal Capsule ..... 16.20  
D.—VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE, extra superior. Violet Capsule (Old Bottled) ..... 20.40

Port after removal should be rested for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out. These Wines are too favourably known to need comment.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**

### The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1899.

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

##### LAW FOR THE HINTERLAND.

On the 18th instant a *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued containing the text of the three new Ordinances, Nos. 10, 11 and 12 of 1899, specially passed that day by the Legislative Council and at the same time assented to by His Excellency the Governor in the name and on behalf of the Queen, relating to the new territory and setting forth what Hongkong Ordinances were to apply and what were to be withheld from operation. The *Gazette Extraordinary* was published in English and we have as yet received no copy of the Ordinances published therein in Chinese, nor have we been informed that notice of the coming into force of the new laws has been communicated to the inhabitants of the new territory either by proclamation or otherwise. We may be wrong, but so far as we are able to gather our new subjects have been left to find out the laws which now govern them as best they may. It is useless to inform them that such and such Ordinances will not apply to them while all others will. They are completely ignorant of our laws and cannot be expected to become acquainted with them until such time as they are explained to them. To this end proclamations could have been printed in Chinese and posted throughout the villages of the new territory, setting forth the fact that after a certain date the inhabitants would become British subjects and stating in simple language the principal offences punishable by English law. But as we remarked before, we have not heard that this has been done.

fore, we have not heard that this has been done.

##### LAW FOR EUROPEANS.

When Europeans are concerned our officials proceed in a very different manner. On Monday next the new law relating to the carrying of lights by private vehicles will come into force, and in order that Europeans may not suffer by reason of being ignorant of the fact of this law having been enforced, expresses have been printed and circulated to each individual member of the community calling attention to the fact that after that date it will be necessary to carry lights after dark on all private vehicles. The Press of the Colony has also been requested to call attention to the fact that this law is about to come into operation and consequently there can be no excuse for any breach of it by members for the European community, who will have received ample warning.

##### HOW THE LAW IS ENFORCED.

As we said before, the new territory became subject to British law on the 18th inst. The few Chinese inhabitants present at the hoisting of the flag at Taipoh and at Kowloon City heard the Governor's proclamation read and this, so far as we can gather, is all the notice that has been given to our new subjects. The Governor's proclamation simply set forth that they were expected to follow their usual occupations peaceably and that they would be well and justly governed. Nothing was said as to what they might do and what they might not do under British rule; that was presumably left to their own imagination. On Saturday last, the 22nd instant, a Police raid was instituted upon Chinese Kowloon and a number of gamblers were seized, locked up until Monday morning and then brought before the Hongkong Police Magistrate and fined various amounts. This appears to us to have been a manifestly unfair and high-handed action on the part of the Police and we do not believe for a moment that His Excellency the Governor would approve of it. These gamblers did not know that they were doing wrong. They had been accustomed to gamble in Kowloon City for years past utterly unmolested; gambling in their eyes was but an amusement and not a crime and they could not be expected to see without being told that it was likely to be repugnant to their new rulers. The Governor's proclamation which they had read or heard made no mention of gambling; it simply warned them to live peaceably, and to them gambling was a peaceable occupation or amusement. The first intimation that they received as to the attitude adopted by their new rulers towards gambling is an incursion of Police, who summarily arrest all whom they can lay hands upon, confiscate their money and gambling instruments and bring them in Hongkong to be fined for what they did not know to be a punishable offence. Is this calculated to awaken a love and respect amongst the inhabitants of our new territory for British justice? We fancy not.

##### IGNORANCE OF THE LAW.

There is a well known saying that ignorance of the law is no excuse, and so far as the law of England is concerned, this may be taken as being correct. But this saying can only be applied to the English law as affecting English people, for the law of England has been founded upon the will of the people and so they have grown up with it, or rather the law has grown up with them. As the people found new laws to be required they were made, and so the English law has become a part of the every day life of the nation and has grown to be familiar to the masses for the simple reason that it is the recognised will of the people and not the law of any one class or one man. But in the case of our new Chinese subjects matters are very different. They have reached a certain stage of civilization and have their own laws which, though perhaps irksome, they were accustomed to and presumably obeyed. Now they have been suddenly confronted with an entirely new code of laws, enacted by an alien race who have reached a much higher stage of civilization and who consequently require a much stricter code. Can they be reasonably supposed to obey these laws until such time as they have been made plain to them? The answer of every right-thinking man must assuredly be "no." Therefore we once again say how uncalculated for an how unjust the raid upon Kowloon City appears to be. Let our laws be made plain to the inhabitants of the new territory; give them sufficient time and opportunity to become acquainted with them and then punish them for any infringement of the law that they may commit, that would be just and right; but to teach the law of England to our new subjects by making examples of those who have unknowingly offended, in order that the rest may learn, is a system which cannot be styled anything but unjust, and calculated to lead to breaches of the peace which our authorities profess to be so anxious to preserve. Let there be justice, not despotism!

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

##### THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, April 23rd.  
The New Chinese loan issued by French Banks was twice covered in France and Belgium.

##### THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The American are forming a flying squadron and beginning a new campaign with the object of clearing out the Philippines (Philippines) from the jungle to the North of Manila.

##### FRANCE AND SIAM.

The *Picard* states that an agreement has been effected between the King of Siam and the Governor of Indo-China by which a French staff will be employed in the Public Works, the French language will be taught and the question of Luang Prabang satisfactorily settled.

##### OBITUARY.

The death of Sir John Mowbray, (father of the House of Commons) is announced.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 25th at 11.55 a.m.: The barometer has risen on the China coast. Pressure is highest over Central China, with slight gradients and moderate monsoon on the coast. FORECAST:—Moderate N. E. winds; cloudy, some drizzling rain or mist.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PRINCESS Henry of Prussia and suite arrived to-day in the *Prinz Heinrich*, en route for Europe.

ON the 17th instant General Nien who is in command of the Chinese troops at Lunai, has been ordered to take his entire force to Peking.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 23rd April, are:—Europeans 175, Chinese 1,440; total 1,615.

It is rumoured that the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart has been recalled. We have received the information from several sources and publish it for what it is worth.

"YOUR voice," said the commanding officer, "is decidedly inspiring." "Yes, sir," replied the subordinate, touching his hat; "I have been out roughing it with a file of soldiers at Taipoh for a week."

WE (*Shanghai Press*) learn that the Chinese Government is about to open Chang-sha, Siang-sha, and Changteh to foreign trade. These towns are in Hupeh province and are described as flourishing trade centres.

A PEKING telegram states that Germany has demanded from the Chinese Government concessions for mining privileges, the construction of railways, and the levying of the like duties in Shantung Province.

"You are sure the rope is strong?" asked the condemned man at a recent execution. "Oh, that's all right," replied the executioner. "I have known men to be badly hurt by the breaking of a rope on a critical point," added the subject.

A BILLIARD Tournament was played at St. Patrick's Club, last night. There were sixteen entries. Games to be two up. Privates W. Parsons and Purcell were the pair left in for the final, the former, eventually, winning by 29 points.

THE 10th annual meeting of the shareholders in the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Ltd., was held on the 19th inst. at Shanghai. A dividend of 10 per cent. was proposed by Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Purcell seconded. The motion was carried.

A PEKING telegram to a Japanese journal states that the British, French, and Japanese Ministers held a conference a few days ago, at which it was decided to demand from the Chinese Government the establishment of a cosmopolitan settlement at Newchwang.

ANDREW GANACAPULOS, a Greek, quartermaster on board the P. & O. steamer *Baltic*, was charged with cutting and wounding two men belonging to the *Frontenore* named Cornell and Potter, with intent to do them grievous bodily harm in the French Concession, Shanghai, about 9 o'clock on the night of the 19th inst. T. F. Holmes a sailor on the *Ben-aventura* said when he was standing outside the Globe Hotel, he saw prisoner go in and quarrel with the barmaid hitting her with his umbrella. Afterwards prisoner started a fight with Potter, Cornell who tried to separate them received a stab with a knife. Potter was also found to be stabbed. The prisoner afterwards gave himself up at the French Central Police Station, producing the knife said he had used in self-defence. The case was remanded for a week.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersea Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

G. Murray Bain	25
H. L. Denny	25
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	25
Gilman & Co.	25
J. D. Humphreys & Son	25
T. Jackson	25
Jebsen & Co.	25
Linstead and Davis	25
A. R. Marty	25
U. Nervegna & Co.	25
Hon. H. E. Pollock	25
Herbert Price	25
J. J. Remedios & Co.	25
Slyman, Toner & Co.	25
H. Skett & Co.	25
Sperry Flour Co.	25
A. S. Watson & Co.	25
H. Wicking	25
G. C. Cox	20
Gaupp & Co.	20
G. H. Bateson Wright	20

#### SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

Upon enquiry at Government House this afternoon, where Sir Claude Macdonald is at present staying, we were informed that the Minister's state of health is such that Lady Macdonald thought it better to announce that Sir Claude was unable to leave the ship on arriving here this morning. Although still too unwell to receive anyone, we are pleased to hear that Sir Claude has been able to be removed to Government House and will, if his health permits, attend the private reception given in honour of Princess Henry of Prussia. Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald leave for home to-morrow in the *Prinz Heinrich*. His Excellency is said to be still suffering from the effects of the venereal poisoning contracted in the north. We wish both of the distinguished travellers a speedy and prosperous voyage home and hope soon to see Sir Claude once more at the helm of the British Legation in Peking, for without his wise councils and firmness we fear that British diplomacy in China will be in a discomfited state.

#### THE TROUBLE IN THE HINTERLAND.

##### THE PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

##### REMANDED UNTIL MONDAY.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Wan Hong Choy (60), farmer of Tam Tsui Chung Shu (42), farmer of Tam Tsui, and Ti Fung thum, of Tang Koon, were charged on two counts as follows:—  
1.—That they together with divers other evil disposed persons to the number of fifty or more, on the 17th day of April 1899, being then armed with firearms and other offensive weapons, at Pat Heung Pass, British Kowloon, in this Colony, unlawfully, riotously and routously did assemble and gather together to disturb the peace, and being so assembled did there and then unlawfully armed and riotously make a great noise, riot and disturbance and did there and then remain and continue armed as aforesaid making such noise, riot and disturbance for the space of an hour and more then next following, to the great disturbance and terror not only of the liege subjects of our Lady the Queen, there being and residing but of all others the liege subjects of our said Lady the Queen then passing and re-passing on and along the Queen's highway there, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.  
2.—That on the 17th day of April 1899 being unlawfully assembled together and arrayed in warlike manner in a certain public street and highway situated in British Kowloon in this Colony, unlawfully and to the great terror of and disturbance of divers liege subjects of our Lady the Queen then and there being, did make an affray in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.  
Lieutenant Barrett of the Hongkong Regiment, described how, after the action fought at the Pat Heung Pass on the 17th instant, an action which lasted from five to six p.m., the prisoners were brought in by different members of the Hongkong Regiment. The third prisoner, Chung Shu, had a revolver of German manufacture and some cartridges for the same in his possession.  
The prisoners were remanded until Monday next.

##### REGULATIONS FOR THE HINTERLAND.

THE VICEROY'S PROPOSALS.  
The following are the despatches referring to the Viceroy of Canton's proposed regulations for the New Territory:—

TSUNG-LI YAMEN TO SIR C. MACDONALD.

Peking, 10th September, 1898.  
On the 13th September the Yamen received the following communication from the Viceroy of Canton:—

"I am in receipt of the Yamen's despatch, stating the agreement come to in connection with the British proposals for an extension, under lease, of the colony of Hongkong, and enclosing a copy of the map appended to the original Memorial to the throne.

"I observed that the British Minister, Sir C. Macdonald, says that the extension is for the defence and protection of Hongkong. Hongkong has very near to the province of Kwangtung, and alarm in this colony would mean uneasiness in the province. China has therefore no objection to offer against anything that makes for the defence and protection of Hongkong, and cannot but assist any means of the sort strongly. The important questions involved in this matter referring to the non-retention of officials and offices, the retention of the planning beforehand of railways, the free movement of war vessels, and the non-confiscation of property, has all been arranged by the Yamen, and need not be discussed again; but after close consideration four other points occur to me.  
1.—The Yamen's Memorial to the throne speaks of 'tsu chwang' (conditions of lease), and 'tsu chieh' (the Chinese usually employed for 'cession' or 'settlement'), in the foreign text the extension should therefore be called a 'settlement'.  
2.—As official Yamen are not to be removed, the Custom-houses should also remain as before. This will accord with the promise in the original Agreement to lend every assistance in Customs matters. If the five Custom-houses must all be removed beyond the limits of the extension, the Commissioner of Customs says that there will be a great extent of sea, without a commanding station, entailing heavy expense in surveillance by revenue cruisers. Further smuggling will be facilitated, and the yearly loss to the revenue will amount to a million and some hundreds of thousands of taels. The sole concern of the Custom-house in the Settlement, being the collection of duty, British interests will not be prejudicially affected. Moreover, as the Commissioner will constantly employ steamers and cruisers, for protection and defence of Hongkong will be all the more fully provided for.  
3.—Land in the new Settlement belonging to Chinese subjects should pay the usual land tax to the Chinese authorities. If this is levied by Great Britain, then a rent must be calculated, the amount of which need not be considered now.  
4.—There is a great extent of sea included in the new Settlement. Setting aside the territorial waters of Hongkong, which being British territory, Chinese Government vessels must not enter to seize criminals, the search for and arrest of such in the new Settlement should be undertaken by the two Governments conjointly. This is the meaning of the provision agreed upon by the Yamen, that the waters of Mili Bay and Deep Bay shall be free to Chinese vessels of war whether neutral or otherwise.  
A copy of the despatch which was addressed to the British Consul on the above subject on the 13th July is enclosed, and I have the honour to request the Yamen to examine it and come to an agreement with Sir Claude Macdonald, who should be asked to inform the Foreign Office by telegram of the terms of the arrangement, and to press for the immediate appointment of a delimitation Commissioner.  
The Yamen see no objection to the Viceroy's proposals, and have therefore the honour to communicate them to Sir C. Macdonald that he may act accordingly. The favour of a reply is requested.  
A copy of the Viceroy's despatch to the Consul is enclosed.

THE VICEROY OF CANTON TO CONSUL MANSFIELD.  
Kuang Hsu, 24th year, 25th moon, 27th day (July 14th, 1898).

Sir,—Some days ago I had the honour to receive your despatch with regard to the Settlement of Hongkong in which you asked me to dispatch an officer to discuss matters with the Viceroy of Canton, as a first measure, towards Regulations in relation to the land of the territory, and I have the honour to inform you that I have immediately instructed the management of this matter to my Foreign Deputy, Wang Tsun-shan, a Taotai "en disponibilité" for Kuangtung.

I have, therefore, the honour to request you to transmit the Regulations to his Excellency the Governor of Hongkong.  
If, after perusal thereof, he finds he can arrange matters in accordance with these Regulations, I will, at an early date, dispatch an official to Hongkong to determine the boundaries.  
Enclosed is a copy of the Regulations I have, &c. (Seal of Viceroy).

THE boundaries, as shown in the map, are upon the authority of the Taotai Wang Tsun-shan's original map, and in delimiting the boundaries according to this map, there will be no need for discussion (as to its authority).  
2.—After the boundaries have been determined, boundary stones shall be erected, the Chinese inscription on which shall read—  
"Boundary of the Settlement in extension of Hongkong."  
3.—The English inscription shall read—  
"Boundary of the Settlement," and the expression—  
"Boundary of the Colony" must not be used.  
4.—The officials of the city of Kowloon shall, as heretofore, exercise their several functions within the city, but they must not place any impediments in the way of military works connected with the defences of Hongkong.  
5.—Chinese officials and people shall, as usual, make free use of the existing road without let or hindrance.  
6.—Chinese vessels of war, merchant ships, passenger boats and other craft of all kinds shall have free access to, and liberty to anchor at, the landing-stages at Kowloon city and the officials and people of the city shall make free use of the said landing stages.  
7.—Hereafter, when any railway line, constructed by China, approaches the boundary of the territory newly leased to England, each country shall depute officials to deliberate as to what action shall be taken.  
8.—The population resident in the new Settlement shall all continue in the undisturbed pursuit of their former occupations, and no pressure shall be brought to bear on them to make them remove. Their land and property shall not be confiscated to Government use, and if it is desired to obtain land for the erection of public buildings and such like uses, a fair price shall be paid, and no undue pressure shall be brought to bear.  
9.—The extradition of criminals from both countries shall be managed as heretofore in accordance with the original Agreement and the Ordinances recently drawn up by the Hongkong Government.  
10.—Chinese vessels of war whether (China) be belligerent or neutral, shall be at liberty to anchor in and have access to the waters of each place at Ta Pong Bay and Shen Chou Bay, which are within the boundaries of the new Settlement. Piracy being extremely prevalent in Kuangtung Province, the war vessels of both countries may co-operate in pursuing and catching pirates whenever necessary arises for such action; with a view to insuring the peace of the locality.  
11.—Land owned by Chinese subjects within the new Settlement must pay the land-tax to the Chinese authorities. Should British subjects purchase land, the land-tax shall be paid in accordance with the Regulations governing at Shanghai, the amount being settled in an equitable manner. If it should be Government land, an equitable determined rent must also be paid.  
12.—As England has consented to render effective assistance in matters connected with the Customs revenue, the existing Customs stations shall, as at present, be under the control of the Commissioner of Customs. This is on the same lines as the Regulation applying to Chinese officials within Kowloon city. Should any cases arise, he shall consult with certain measures with the British officials, so that (the action taken) may be in accordance with England's expressed intention to afford effective assistance.  
13.—SIR C. MACDONALD TO TSUNG-LI YAMEN.  
Peking, September 20, 1898.  
On the 10th instant I received the Yamen's despatch on the subject of the extension of Hongkong, quoting a despatch of the Governor-General of Canton, and enclosing Regulations for the land in the district in question.  
I have the honour to observe that on the 9th of June last, an Agreement for the extension of the territory of the Colony of Hongkong was entered into by our respective Governments, in which all relevant matters were included in clear detail.  
It is, therefore, out of the question that the Governor-General of Canton should be permitted to draw up Regulations for the land of this district. His action is quite uncalled for, and his Regulations are unworthy of consideration.  
With regard to the definition of the boundary, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Stewart Lockhart, has already inspected the district, and has returned to England to present his report. When Her Majesty's Government depute an officer to define the boundary, the Chinese Government will be requested to send an official to co-operate with him.  
(Signed) CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

#### THE MANILA OBSERVATORY.

We have received the following correspondence for publication:—

The Director of the Manila Observatory to the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*:—

Manila Observatory, April 8th, 1899.

Sir,—We have received the following communication from the United States Military Governor in the Philippine Islands:—

Manila, P. I., April 3rd, 1899.

Father Jose Algue,  
Director of the Manila Observatory,  
Manila, P. I.

The Military Governor directs me to inform you that the following letter has been received, referring to the prohibition enjoined upon you in the communication from the office of the Trovador Marshal General, January 27th, 1899, not to send typographical warnings to Hongkong. I am directed to inform you that the request of the Director of the Observatory in this Colony was unauthorized by this Government, and that the Mercantile Community have intimated through the local Chamber of Commerce their appreciation of the telegraphic warnings conveyed by the Manila Observatory and the extreme regret with which they would view their discontinuance.  
Under these circumstances it is hoped that the order for the discontinuance of telegraphic warnings may be rescinded.  
Very respectfully,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 28th March, 1899.

It having been brought to the notice of this Government that in consequence of a request made by the Director of the Hongkong Observatory to the Chief of the Weather Bureau, United States of America, His Excellency the Military Governor in the Philippines has ordered the discontinuance of the transmission of telegraphic warnings from the Manila Observatory to Hongkong. I am directed to inform you that the request of the Director of the Observatory in this Colony was unauthorized by this Government, and that the Mercantile Community have intimated through the local Chamber of Commerce their appreciation of the telegraphic warnings conveyed by the Manila Observatory and the extreme regret with which they would view their discontinuance.  
Under these circumstances it is hoped that the order for the discontinuance of telegraphic warnings may be rescinded.  
Very respectfully,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 28th March, 1899.



To the Secretary of the Military Governor in the Philippines.

The Military Governor desires me to say that it gives him pleasure to remove the cited prohibition, and directs that you send out the typhoon warnings so much desired in Hongkong, as formerly and prior to February 27th last.

Very respectfully,  
Major and Inspector General, U.S.V.,  
Secretary.

The Manila Observatory very gratefully acknowledges the justice done to this Institution by the Chamber of Commerce, the Press and many conspicuous residents of Hongkong, the generous action taken by the Colony on this occasion will be remembered with gratitude and in the impossibility of writing separately to all those who have favoured us with their contributions, we wish to convey to every one of them, through your valuable paper, our warmest thanks. We don't like to exhort our own abilities, nor do we pretend to magnify our own work, but notwithstanding this, we trust that the Manila Observatory will prove itself to be in the future, as useful and beneficial to the colony of Hongkong as it has been up to the present.

I remain, Sir,  
Yours very sincerely,  
JOSE ALGUATE, S.T.  
Director of Manila Observatory.

### DASTARDLY MURDER OF A CHINAMAN NEAR PENG SHANG.

On the arrival of the troops at Peng Shang last week it was discovered that the Chinaman who had gone to post the proclamation of His Excellency there, had been cruelly murdered. After being badly beaten, he was fired at and then put in a pig crate and thrown into the river and drowned. His body and the crate were discovered by the troops.

### THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

#### BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., in his capacity as president, took the chair at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, opened at the Whitehall Rooms, Northumberland-avenue on the 14th inst. Among those present were Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Mr. R. Barclay, president of the Manchester Associated Board, and Mr. W. H. Holland, M.P.

In his opening address Sir Stafford Northcote referred to the sympathetic terms to the loss which the Associated Boards had sustained by the death of Mr. Sampson Lloyd. There had been many things of interest since the last meeting, and excellent work had been carried on in the world on behalf of commerce. Mr. Worthington had just returned from his tour in South America, and would place any information at the disposal of the members. Then Lord Charles Beresford had nearly completed his report upon his visit to China, but it would only be courteous to the chambers if he were to make no speech in reference to China until he had presented his report to their executive, which would probably be published soon after Easter.

Continuing, the President urged the necessity of a better system of commercial education, regretting that the Government were opposed to the suggestions of the Associated Boards of Commerce on this matter. In conclusion, the President said the Associated Chambers held with satisfaction Lord Russell's bill on secret combinations.

Mr. W. Keswick (London Chamber of Commerce) then proposed the following resolution:—"That this association desires to express its satisfaction with the action taken by her Majesty's Government for the protection of British commercial interests in China, and urges her Majesty's Government to continue to support the policy of the open door for commerce throughout the entire Chinese Empire, and (b) the prior British rights in the Yangtze Valley and its watershed, and at those ports and settlements in Chinese territory where British interests and business have been established and have predominated for many years. That a letter conveying this resolution be addressed by the Executive Council to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

Sir Richard Temple, who represented the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, seconded, and in strong terms urged the maintenance of treaty rights in China. China should understand that she was not to allow any other power to interfere in the Yangtze Valley, or to become established in any manner that should be exclusive of British interests. (Hear, hear.) If the "open door" should fail, he thought steps should be taken to secure a special sphere of influence. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., proposed an amendment eliminating certain words from the motion so as to avoid the possibility of controversy as to the attitude of the Government. It was, however, of importance that every step should be taken to secure the extension of British commerce in China. Referring to the Peace Rescript he said he wished that the public mind would not allow itself to be blinded by sentimental ideas, but would look at this fairly and squarely. He urged that the Powers should come to a mutually fair and equitable understanding by which the whole of China's empire should be maintained open to the world's trade.

Mr. Bartley (chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce) seconded the amendment, which was accepted by the London Chamber of Commerce.

After discussion it was decided, that a copy of the following should be addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—"That this Association urges her Majesty's Government to vigorously maintain: (a) the policy of the 'open door' for commerce throughout the entire Chinese Empire; and (b) the prior British rights in the Yangtze Valley and its watershed, and at those ports and settlements in Chinese territory where British interests and business have been established and have predominated for years."

#### CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Major Flood Page (London Chamber of Commerce) moved:—"That this association views with satisfaction the recent growth of more cordial and closer relations between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America, and urges upon her Majesty's Government the desirability of utilizing every opportunity which may present itself for co-operation with the Government of the United States, which would powerfully conduce to the maintenance of a feeling of security for the vast commercial and financial connections of the two nations." In submitting this, Major Page said he trusted that the Association would pass harmoniously, pointing out that the attitude of closer and more cordial relations between the Governments, and more particularly between the peoples, which would mean peace and prosperity for both countries. (Applause.)

### CLIPPINGS FROM HOME PAPERS.

#### SIR E. GREY ON THE SITUATION.

March 21st.

Sir E. Grey, addressing a Liberal meeting, held recently at Reading, said the country was urgently in need of more information on the Chinese question. They wanted explained how it was that, apparently, such slow progress had been made in arriving at an understanding with Russia in regard to North China. What the people desired to know was not so much what the Government had been doing with Chinese Ministers at Peking, but what had been passing directly between them and the advisers of the Tsar. If there were difficulties, he was always anxious that, if possible, they could be shown to the world, but he could not do that unless he had full information and he was quite sure that we had a clear case. The Liberals wanted to see a friendly understanding with Russia with regard to questions in Northern China. They believed it to be practicable, and that all the elements existed for bringing it about. The obstacle to an understanding between the two countries he believed to be Russian distrust of our policy, but the time had arrived when that distrust ought to come to an end.

#### A WEST-END SOLICITOR'S SINGULAR DEATH.

The circumstances attending the death of Mr. Henry Martin Pike, aged sixty-two, a solicitor, residing at 26, Old Burlington-street, were inquired into by the Westminster coroner. It was proved in the evidence that the deceased, whose eyesight was defective, he had lost his sight on February 21 when he slipped off the kerb, and was knocked down by a butcher's cart. He told his medical attendant that the cart "caught his glasses and dived him." One of the wheels of the cart passed over his legs, injuring a deep vein. A portion of the blood clot thus occasioned was swept into the circulating blood, and reaching the heart and lodged there, causing death. Such a death, it was stated, was exceedingly rare, and the symptoms were impossible of diagnosis since they were absolutely passive. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the driver from all blame.

#### AN IMITATOR OF VISCOUNT HINTON.

Circumstances have lately been entertained of a gentleman who has undertaken for a wage of £500 to earn his livelihood for the next twelve months by means of a barrel-organ, which he will trundle from place to place until he has visited every county in the kingdom. With the prospect of a good summer, he anticipates an easy accomplishment of his unusual task. This imitator of Viscount Hinton, who commenced his "turn" on February 1st, is a variety man of good family, nearly six feet high, well-built, clean shaven, and attired in a light shooting suit; but he discreetly withholds his name from the public. The organ, which is the prinder's sole companion on his wanderings, weighs about five hundredweight. For day leaves Cirencester for Gloucester, whence he will travel southwards.

#### A HUGE TRADING CONCERN.

The annual turnover of the Wholesale Co-operative Society now amounts to the enormous total of £2,000,000, yielding a profit of £200,000. The surplus is distributed among million and a half of people, nearly all of whom are heads of families.

#### GLADSTONE ENIGMS.

A number of suggestions continue to be received by the *Daily Chronicle* on the subject of enigma to commemorate the death-day of Mr. Gladstone. The vast majority, we learn, advocate the general wearing of a flower on May 19. A preference is shown for the white rose, as that bloom was so frequently seen in the button-hole of the veteran. Other suggestions include: "Any white flower, as an emblem of the white flower of a blameless life," "the myrtle," "bay-leaves," "hawthorn," "a white rose," and even "the daisy."

#### HONGKONG OFFICER RECOGNISED.

Colonel Rowland D. Mainwaring, who has been promoted twice in recognition of his services in Crete, belongs to a family which has greatly distinguished itself in the Navy. Admiral Rowland Mainwaring fought at the Nile and Copenhagen, and two of his kinsmen fought under Nelson at Trafalgar. The Colonel rendered excellent service in Ashanti, in Burma, and in the Black Mountain expedition of 1891.

#### KAISER WILLIAM IS A MAN OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Rhodes speaks with great enthusiasm of the graciousness of the Kaiser, and says that he has developed an interest in the question of the development of Africa, and seemed to have a thorough knowledge of it. He spoke perfect English, with perhaps a little more finish than an Englishman would apply, and seemed to feel great pleasure in his command of the language. "But," adds Mr. Rhodes, "don't forget that the Kaiser is a man of business."

#### A GIRL WHO FACED A BAND OF BOW BULLIES.

The young maid rowdies of Bow are in the habit of banding together linked arm-in-arm and monopolizing the footway in Canal-road at the hour when the young women employed by a firm of manufacturing confectioners leave their work. Any young woman walking there at that hour is likely to come in for a share of their brutal treatment. A respectable young girl named Elizabeth Treton had an unpleasant experience at their hands recently. In spite of the attempts of the young ruffians to shoulder her into the road she kept the pavement, whereupon a shock-headed hooligan named George Deebrock faced her with the remark: "Oh, you are not frightened?" and struck her on the forehead with his fist, partially stunning her. When charged at the Thames police-court, Deebrock, in whining tones, declared that it was he, and not the young woman, who had reason to complain. He could not say that the two young women who had given evidence were of the number, but of evenings there was always a whole lot of them who wouldn't let young chaps alone, and he himself had been used shamefully by them. It was safe for respectable people to go that way all day. They had set on him the previous evening, and one of them gave him a whack on the mouth. When this doughty pavement-pusher heard his sentence—one month with hard labour—he stared with amazement, and then burst into tears and howled aloud. Mr. Dickinson the magistrate then requested the young woman to stand forward. She did, he said, performed a public duty which did her great credit. It was because people generally who were similarly ill-treated would not put themselves to the trouble to come to a police court that so many ruffians of Deebrock's class escaped punishment. It she had incurred any expense in coming there the amount would be repaid to her.

#### THE FRENCH NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

March 22nd.

The Paris *Soleil* is quite lively this morning in its comments on the debate on the Navy Estimates in the French Chamber. The following extract is sent by Reuters: "While Great Britain with her immense wealth, and Germany with her teeming population content themselves, the former with holding the first rank at sea and the latter with holding the first rank on land, we want to hold the first rank both on land and at sea with much less money than the English and much fewer men than the Germans."

There are a whole lot of proverbs and tables respecting the consequences of overweening ambition. Our statesmen learned them at school and forget them in office. It is time to remind them of them.

#### A STREET PAVED WITH GLASS.

Not satisfied with cobblestones and wood, the city of Lyons has been experimenting with glass as a street-pavement. Since last November the Rue de la République has been paved with devitrified glass. This new product is obtained, says the *Daily News*, from broken glass headed in a temperature of 1,250 deg. and compressed in matrices by hydraulic force. The glass pavement is laid in the form of blocks, eight inches square, each block containing sixteen parts in the form of chequers. These blocks are so closely fitted together that water cannot pass between them, and the whole pavement looks like one gigantic draught-board. As a pavement it is said to have greater resistance than stone, it is a poor conductor of cold, and ice will not form on it readily, dirt does not accumulate on it so easily as upon stone, and it will not retain microbes. It is more durable than stone, and just as cheap.

#### THE MORALS OF GATESHEAD PROTECTED FROM THE CINEMATOGRAF.

The curate of St. Paul's, Gateshead, was summoned yesterday at Newcastle for refusing to pay for a cinematograph entertainment given at the parish hall of the church. In making arrangements for this entertainment, the Rev. J. Stone Spencer showed himself properly solicitous for the morals of the parishioners. He asked the exhibitor if the pictures were fit to be shown, and was told that the "only dirty scene" was one showing a man at one side of a fence turning it, and a man at the other white-washing it. But towards the close of the exhibition two pictures were shown that created a terrible sensation in Gateshead. One represented a fisherman sitting on a rock and four properly-dressed boys anxious to have him. They succeeded in throwing the fisherman into the water. The boys were rather indistinct, and the curate did not interfere, but the next picture, called "Cousinship," brought matters to a climax. It represented a lady sitting on a seat. A gentleman came up shyly from behind and kissed her. "This was declared to be an indecent assault, and to have done a lot of injury to the parish." Indeed counsel stated that the people of Gateshead had been so injured that it would be impossible ever to redeem them. The curate thereupon stopped the performance, and never knew what was coming to him. The judge seems to have shared this view, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, partly on the ground that some of the audience enjoyed the pictures extremely.

#### IS THE NORTH POLE DOOMED AT LAST?

The arrival of the ice-breaking steamer *Ymer*, at Crenstadt, is being made quite a national event by the Russian Press. The vessel is intended by her designer, Admiral Maklakov, to be the solution of the North Pole problem. During the winter her duties will be to keep the Port of St. Petersburg open. She will proceed after the opening of navigation to the Arctic Sea, where her powers will be tested on the ice that threatens the Pole.

#### FOR THE DEFENCE OF CANALS.

A Canal correspondent states that elaborate coast-defence works are being carried out there. Five or six new batteries, armed with the latest pattern guns, have been built during the last few months.

#### THE WONDERS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

A trial is, it is said, about to be made of Signor Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy between the South Foreland and Wimerex, a village two miles west of Boulogne. The distance across the Channel is thirty miles. The pole at Wimerex will be 180 ft. high.

#### APPEALING STATE OF THINGS IN RUSSIA.

Harrowing details are published regarding the famine-stricken districts of Russia, especially in the province of Samara, where, in addition to starvation, the villagers and peasants have now to cope with outbreaks of scurvy, typhoid, and other diseases. The doles and annuities made by the Zemstvos to the peasantry scarcely sufficed for the first half of February, and the people are now reduced to feeding upon a kind of gruel of boiled flour and water or on bread composed of a small proportion of wheat mixed with chopped straw and bran. The doctors are sending in alarming reports as to the effects of this diet upon frames already weakened by hunger and disease. The distress has compelled many to sell everything portable they possessed, and scores of houses are absolutely bare of furniture, everything having been sold to purchase food. In some districts the poor people are unable even to obtain firewood, and are fireless as well as foodless. Not a few have been obliged to part with their agricultural implements, and will not be able to cultivate their land this spring.

#### STILL ANOTHER WITNESS.

In a letter to Mr. Lees Knowles, M.P., Major Luigi Coldarini, the Italian Military Attaché at the Sirdar's staff during the Sudan campaign, deals with the allegations as to the treatment of the Derwishes after the battle of Omdurman. He writes: "I rode on the field of battle in various directions, and everywhere I saw hundreds of wounded lying alive notwithstanding that the ground had already been traversed by the Anglo-Egyptian troops. I happened to be for a while at the head of the troops in their advance after the attack on the zariba had been repulsed, and then again I was able to convince myself that the wounded were not in any way mistreated. It was an occasional wounded man was killed, it was only in legitimate defence, because, as is well known, it is the custom with these peoples to pretend to be dead and then to fire on the enemy as he passes, or worse still, to ask for water and help, and then treacherously to kill those who are succouring them."

#### LAST DESCENDANT OF DANTE.

March 24th.

With Countess Gozzadini Gozzadini has passed away, the last descendant of Dante, the great poet. She was also the last representative of the Gozzadini, which was one of the most illustrious houses in Italy. Her father was a Senator, a historian of great repute, and was acquainted with all the most eminent personages in the Europe of his time. Her mother, Marie Teresa Alighieri, was a woman of superior intellect and irreproachable life. The late Countess, on the contrary, having a vivacious and excitable nature, led a life of excitement. Married very young to Count Zucchini, she separated from him a few years after, abandoning herself to all kinds of eccentricity, despising etiquette and formality. Late in life she had evidently become greatly attached to one of her agents, thus provoking a suit on the part of her family to appoint a guardian, but the suit, although giving rise to a series of plangent incidents, went in her favour. The matter has, however, come up again, for she has left half her property, which amounts to £120,000, to a friend, a very large sum to the agent, and nothing to any of her relatives.

#### WHEN MR. KIPPLING LANDED IN NEW YORK.

This story about Kipling's recent arrival in New York is apocryphal, but amusing. The

keen-eyed street urchin espied the great writer as he landed from the boat. Stepping forward briskly, he touched his hat and pointed forward to the heavy bag in Rudyard's hand, smilingly remarking: "Let me assume the white man's burden?" The great Kipling looked down on the blue eyes of the eager urchin. "My boy," he said, in even tones, "a burden the hand is worth two in the bush." And the boy passed on.

#### ASCENT OF MOUNT MORRISON.

Mr. Stoepele, the explorer of the Pic of Orizaba, in Mexico, and Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa in Hawaii, has made the ascent of Mount Morrison, the highest mountain of Formosa. The intrepid explorer encountered numerous dangers and obstacles from the feverish climate and the aboriginal tribes. *Der Orientalist Lloyd* states that he has done a great deal for the better knowledge of the island, its topography, climate, products, and so forth. He was very few tribes could locate their land and keep cattle. The aborigines are said to be without doubt of Malayan origin, and only in the north have they mixed with Chinese. They are skull hunters, and cannibalism has been observed by Mr. Stoepele.

### NOTANDA.

#### CALENDAR.

##### Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer	29.958
Thermometer	69.7
Humidity	86.0
Rainfall	7.58

#### TO-DAY.

Barometer	29.98	29.93
Thermometer	70	72
Humidity	89	83
Rainfall	0.01	

#### TO-DAY.

Tuesday, 25th April, 1899.

Chinese—10th of 3rd moon of 25th year of Kwang-si.

Sun—Rises	6hr. 6min.
Sets	5hr. 55min.
High water—Morning	5hr. 10min.
Afternoon	5hr. 0min.
Low water—Morning	5hr. 37min.
Afternoon	5hr. 57min.

#### ANNIVERSARIES.

- 1839—The British troops entered Kandahar.
- 1841—Naval Court of Inquiry held at Hongkong into the mortality among the troops in China in 1840.
- 1843—Princess Alice born.
- 1885—Capture of the citadel of Hanoi, Tonkin, by the French.
- 1887—Departure of Sir William Marsh, Acting Governor of Hongkong.
- 1897—The Greeks evacuated Turnavos. Prince's Victoria of York born.

#### TO-MORROW.

Wednesday, 26th April, 1899.

Chinese—11th of 3rd moon of 25th year of Kwang-si.

Sun—Rises	6hr. 6min.
Sets	5hr. 55min.
High water—Morning	5hr. 20min.
Afternoon	5hr. 30min.
Low water—Morning	5hr. 37min.
Afternoon	5hr. 57min.

#### ANNIVERSARIES.

- 1795—The second Dutch Embassy arrived at Canton.
- 1843—Burglary at Government House, Hongkong.
- 1882—National Exhibition at Bangkok opened by the King of Siam.
- 1884—Foundation stone of Queen's College, Hongkong, laid.
- 1896—Four principles of the Reform Committee sentenced to death at Pretoria.
- 1897—Battle of Tynmavos.

#### SWATOW WEEKLY SHIPPING REPORT.

(22nd April, 1899.)

#### ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel	Where from	Agents
Apr. 16	Kiuhang	Ciao & N.	B. & S.
" 17	Hailong	Hongkong	J. M. & Co.
" 17	Maru	"	B. & Co.
" 17	Chunshan	"	B. & Co.
" 17	Wingang	Ciao & N.	B. & S.
" 18	Kalgan	Amoy & S.	B. & S.
" 18	Sagwa	Amoy	B. & Co.
" 18	Hatching	"	J. M. & Co.
" 19	Wingang	Shanghai	"
" 19	Choyang	Hongkong	"
" 19	Hailan	"	"
" 20	Haiman	"	"
" 20	Wingang	W. & C.	A. B. & S.
" 20	Jason	Amoy	"
" 20	Wingang	Ciao & N.	J. M. & Co.
" 21	Formosa	Amoy	"
" 21	Deuawongse	H'kong	B. & S.
" 22	Hongkong	Amoy	L.Y.S. & Co.
" 22	Thales	"	J. M. & Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel	Destination	Agents
Apr. 16	Chefoo	Shanghai	B. & S.
" 16	Sikhar	Saigon	B. & Co.
" 17	Maru	Amoy	"
" 17	Hailong	"	J. M. & Co.
" 17	Nanyang	"	"
" 17	Stachew	Bangkok	B. & S.
" 18	Kwange	Shanghai	"
" 18	Hatching	Hongkong	J. M. & Co.
" 18	Chunshan	"	B. & Co.
" 19	Chihli	Shanghai	B. & S.
" 19	Wingang	Hongkong	J. M. & Co.
" 20	Choyang	Shanghai	"
" 20	Haiman	Amoy	"
" 20	Hailan	Singapore	B. & S.
" 20	Jason	Hongkong	J. M. & Co.
" 21	Wingang	Shanghai	B. & S.
" 22	Kiuhang	"	"
" 22	Deuawongse	Singapore	"
" 22	Thales	Hongkong	J. M. & Co.

#### SHIPPING IN PORT.

Date	Vessel	Where from	Agents
Apr. 17	Wingang	Ciao & N.	B. & S.
" 18	Kalgan	Amoy & S.	B. & S.
" 20	Wingang	Ciao & N.	J. M. & Co.
" 22	Hongkong	Amoy	L.Y.S. & Co.

#### PASSED THE CANAL.

Onward—28th March—Heldberg, Pehin, 5th April—Benlawer, Vindobona, Kwang, Siberia, Telena, 7th April—Broadway, Goodwin, 11th April—Preston, Brygen, Cardiff, 14th April—Andropus, 15th April—Lor, 16th April—Andropus, 17th April—Lor, 18th April—Andropus, 19th April—Lor, 20th April—Andropus, 21st April—Lor, 22nd April—Andropus, 23rd April—Lor, 24th April—Andropus, 25th April—Lor, 26th April—Andropus, 27th April—Lor, 28th April—Andropus, 29th April—Lor, 30th April—Andropus, 1st May—Lor, 2nd May—Andropus, 3rd May—Lor, 4th May—Andropus, 5th May—Lor, 6th May—Andropus, 7th May—Lor, 8th May—Andropus, 9th May—Lor, 10th May—Andropus, 11th May—Lor, 12th May—Andropus, 13th May—Lor, 14th May—Andropus, 15th May—Lor, 16th May—Andropus, 17th May—Lor, 18th May—Andropus, 19th May—Lor, 20th May—Andropus, 21st May—Lor, 22nd May—Andropus, 23rd May—Lor, 24th May—Andropus, 25th May—Lor, 26th May—Andropus, 27th May—Lor, 28th May—Andropus, 29th May—Lor, 30th May—Andropus, 1st June—Lor, 2nd June—Andropus, 3rd June—Lor, 4th June—Andropus, 5th June—Lor, 6th June—Andropus, 7th June—Lor, 8th June—Andropus, 9th June—Lor, 10th June—Andropus, 11th June—Lor, 12th June—Andropus, 13th June—Lor, 14th June—Andropus, 15th June—Lor, 16th June—Andropus, 17th June—Lor, 18th June—Andropus, 19th June—Lor, 20th June—Andropus, 21st June—Lor, 22nd June—Andropus, 23rd June—Lor, 24th June—Andropus, 25th June—Lor, 26th June—Andropus, 27th June—Lor, 28th June—Andropus, 29th June—Lor, 30th June—Andropus, 1st July—Lor, 2nd July—Andropus, 3rd July—Lor, 4th July—Andropus, 5th July—Lor, 6th July—Andropus, 7th July—Lor, 8th July—Andropus, 9th July—Lor, 10th July—Andropus, 11th July—Lor, 12th July—Andropus, 13th July—Lor, 14th July—Andropus, 15th July—Lor, 16th July—Andropus, 17th July—Lor, 18th July—Andropus, 19th July—Lor, 20th July—Andropus, 21st July—Lor, 22nd July—Andropus, 23rd July—Lor, 24th July—Andropus, 25th July—Lor, 26th July—Andropus, 27th July—Lor, 28th July—Andropus, 29th July—Lor, 30th July—Andropus, 1st August—Lor, 2nd August—Andropus, 3rd August—Lor, 4th August—Andropus, 5th August—Lor, 6th August—Andropus, 7th August—Lor, 8th August—Andropus, 9th August—Lor, 10th August—Andropus, 11th August—Lor, 12th August—Andropus, 13th August—Lor, 14th August—Andropus, 15th August—Lor, 16th August—Andropus, 17th August—Lor, 18th August—Andropus, 19th August—Lor, 20th August—Andropus, 21st August—Lor, 22nd August—Andropus, 23rd August—Lor, 24th August—Andropus, 25th August—Lor, 26th August—Andropus, 27th August—Lor, 28th August—Andropus, 29th August—Lor, 30th August—Andropus, 1st September—Lor, 2nd September—Andropus, 3rd September—Lor, 4th September—Andropus, 5th September—Lor, 6th September—Andropus, 7th September—Lor, 8th September—Andropus, 9th September—Lor, 10th September—Andropus, 11th September—Lor, 12th September—Andropus, 13th September—Lor, 14th September—Andropus, 15th September—Lor, 16th September—Andropus, 17th September—Lor, 18th September—Andropus, 19th September—Lor, 20th September—Andropus, 21st September—Lor, 22nd September—Andropus, 23rd September—Lor, 24th September—Andropus, 25th September—Lor, 26th September—Andropus, 27th September—Lor, 28th September—Andropus, 29th September—Lor, 30th September—Andropus, 1st October—Lor, 2nd October—Andropus, 3rd October—Lor, 4th October—Andropus, 5th October—Lor, 6th October—Andropus, 7th October—Lor, 8th October—Andropus, 9th October—Lor, 1



## Announcements.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
YAWATA MARU	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWN	Friday, 28th April, at 4 P.M.
A. E. Moses	VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY	at 4 P.M.
SANUKI MARU	YOKOHAMA DIRECT	Sunday, 30th April, at 4 P.M.
W. Townsend	SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A.	Thursday, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
KINSHU MARU	YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, B.C.	at 4 P.M.
W. Brady	MARSHALLS, LONDON, and	
TAMBA MARU	ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, and	Thursday, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
J. W. Wade	PANAMA, COLON, and PORT SAID	at 4 P.M.
HISIO MARU	YOKOHAMA	Thursday, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
G. E. P. Cook	YOKOHAMA	Thursday, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
SAGAMI MARU	YOKOHAMA	Thursday, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
J. Nagao	YOKOHAMA	Thursday, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
MIKE MARU	YOKOHAMA	Thursday, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
S. Kawamura	YOKOHAMA	Thursday, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	YOKOHAMA	Thursday, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
R. Nunome	YOKOHAMA	Thursday, 4th May, at 4 P.M.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Dr. KNORR'S  
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"LION BRAND"  
In Powder and Crystal, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water.

FEVER, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS.  
"NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS"

## ARGONIN

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SOLUBLE CASEIN SALT PREPARATION.  
Used in combination with a 2 percent solution of potassium permanganate, it acts on silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.  
It is recommended that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

## CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT &amp; BANK CO.,

Sole Agents for China.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

## THERAPION.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1, in a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding mercurials, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of structure and other chronic diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, lung pains, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a long-sought-for remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2/6 and 4/6 per package of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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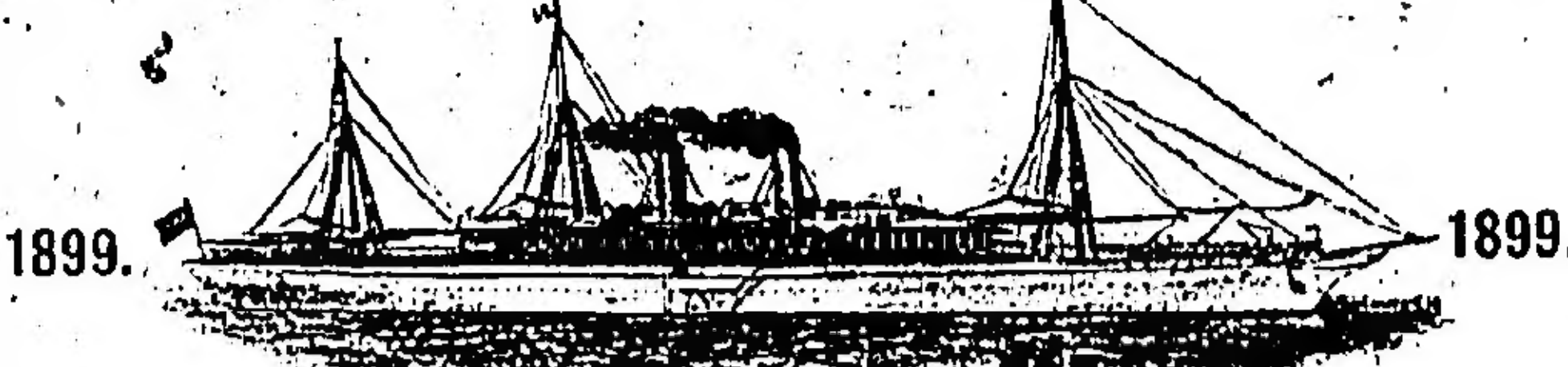
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Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

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For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &amp;c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Paddis Street.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1899.

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HEIDELBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 25th May. Freight and Passage.
Schneider	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	About 30th May. Freight and Passage.
KONIGSBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 30th May. Freight and Passage.
Christiansen	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	May. Freight and Passage.

\* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Calling at NAPLES for Passengers only, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

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(East Asiatic Service.)

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